

features and put on their fiercest war paint in honor of Old Hickory's glorious victory; but now the day they then celebrated with so much enthusiasm is suffered to pass by without a solitary token of remembrance or recognition. What is the meaning of all this? Has the immortal Jackson ceased to be a patron saint in the democratic calendar?

The New York Theatres.

For a short time previous to Christmas and New Year's the purchase of holiday gifts interfered somewhat with the habits of our theatre-goers, although during the holidays the little people joyously thronged the Olympic and the circus, and the other places of dramatic entertainment were filled by the strangers within our gates. With the opening year the familiar faces of the *habitués* of the different theatres are now to be recognized at each of their favorite resorts. The revival of business has quickened the circulation of money, and the monthly returns of the theatres will be largely augmented. It is but just to add that their usual attractions have been largely increased. Moreover, the remarkable success of the brief Shakespeare revival not long ago at Niblo's, and of the series of sterling old English comedies at Wallack's, has encouraged some of the managers to provide for the unmistakable demand of the public for the novel and the "legitimate." While the spectacular magnificence of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's, and the fascinations of English blondes at Wood's, and the pantomime surprises of "Wee Willie Winkie" at the Olympic, and *opéra bouffe*, with its quartet of Silly, Almé, Persini and Montaland, at the Grand Opéra, and the "burlesques of burlesques" at Bryant's and the San Francisco Minstrels and at Tony Pastor's continue to draw crowded houses, and the other minor theatres are doubling their attractions, the taste of the most thoughtful belonging to the cultivated classes has been consulted by the managers to whom we have alluded.

The prodigious success of "Saragosa" at Daly's—a sparkling, mischievous and thoroughly American production—which, if it must be classed rather with the "folies dramatiques" lately so popular in Paris than with legitimate comedies, has, nevertheless, much in common with the best of them, must indicate alike to managers and playwrights what a rich dramatic mine may be opened here upon our native soil. Wallack himself might learn that, eagerly as the town flocks to every new piece which he brings out with consummate skill and taste, something better is expected at his theatre than such an empty canvas in an exquisite frame as more than one of his recent importations from London. With his excellent stock company he could unflinchingly satisfy the most exacting by producing novelties of the highest quality. Yachtman as he is, why should he not carry more sail?

It is rumored that Miss Glyn, the English *tragedienne*, whose personification of Cleopatra was applauded by so competent critics as Bulwer Lytton and Charles Dickens, has made an engagement soon to appear at an uptown theatre. Marie Seebach has returned to New York and made her appearance at the Stadt Theater last evening. Last evening also Edwin Booth was welcomed home at his own theatre in the *role* of Richelieu. A large and fashionable audience, which, it must be admitted, seemed more critical than enthusiastic, was present. All admired the splendid setting of the finest Bulwer Lytton's plays. It is safe to say that from the time when Macready and Miss Faucit appeared in it at its first representation in 1839 it has never been put upon the stage so magnificently. And although the spectators rarely appeared to be thrilled by Mr. Booth's presentation of the various phases of "a character worth dramatizing well"—an old statesman full of ambition, love for France, a deep sense of justice; adding to the craft of the fox touches of tenderness for his orphan ward; to sharp, worldly insight a dry humor and genial sympathy with youth, and to subtle wit a defiant courage, not to mention his amusing literary vanity—yet all agreed that the careful dramatic painting by the author was elaborately reproduced by the actor, and that Mr. Booth's "Richelieu" must be ranked by his admirers as second only to his "Hamlet" or even to his "Iago."

With such attractions as we have thus briefly specified our opening theatrical year abounds in promise. And if it shall only bring to us Nilsson and the Italian opera it will long be memorable in the annals of our New York stage.

COMING OUT FOR THE DEMOCRACY.—Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, who has filled considerable space in the history of the anti-slavery agitation in this country, and who is well known as the American Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg under the Lincoln administration, has renounced republicanism and come out flat-footed for the democracy. This he did in a speech recently delivered in Madison county, Kentucky. But what do the democracy of Kentucky need of new converts? Why don't Cassius try his hand at making democratic proselytes in some down East State—say Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire or Massachusetts—where democratic converts are very much needed, and thereby answer an appeal many times before made to the same quarter—"Help us, Cassius, or we sink?"

SINGULAR CASE OF POLITICAL DISENTOMBMENT.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that "there is more talk of presenting Vallandigham as the democratic candidate for United States Senator from Ohio than is pleasing to the conservatives of the party." The democracy of Ohio must be hard pressed for a candidate if they have to dig up a political fossil like Vallandigham, who has been so quiet lately that it was generally supposed he had been politically entombed forever. But there are "jumping jacks" in every party who cannot be kept down, but pop up their heads whenever there is an opening or a trap spring. After all perhaps the much abused Vallandigham may be as honest and as available as most Ohio politicians of the democratic school.

LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, a murderer now under sentence in the Tombs, is trying to starve himself to death. For a week he has tasted no food, nor can all the efforts of the keepers force whiskey or nourishment down his throat. How would it do to try the power of a tempting collation—one of those hot coffee and duck-wheat breakfasts that poor Sullivan has never had a surfeit of?

Congress Yesterday—The Motley Correspondence—The St. Domingo Matter in the House.

Senator Sumner's wish in regard to the correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department was gratified yesterday by the transmission of such correspondence to the Senate. It is published in our columns this morning, but whether Mr. Motley or his friends can derive any pleasure or advantage from seeing it in print is not very plain to us. The despatches from Mr. Secretary Fish, while preserving all the form of diplomatic politeness, place the recall of Mr. Motley on its true ground—a failure to conform to the instructions of the State Department.

The ordinary proceedings of the Senate yesterday were of an uninteresting character, being chiefly confined to the discussion of a bill codifying the laws in regard to the Mint. The propriety of making a charge for converting bullion into coin was assailed by the Senators from the Pacific slope, and finally a sort of compromise was reached in the reduction of that charge from one-half to three-tenths of one per cent.

During the morning hour in the House a variety of propositions were introduced and referred to appropriate committees. Among them was a bill, introduced by Mr. Jencks, to regulate the manner of making appointments in the public service. It is the same measure substantially as that which he has been vainly pressing on the House for some years past, except that it is confined to the regulation of appointments and makes no provision as to the tenure of office. A resolution offered by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the income tax. The various propositions now pending before the two houses or their committees on the subject of ocean telegraphs were, on motion of Mr. Starkweather, referred to a select committee of five Senators and eight Representatives. Subsequent to the adoption of the resolution Mr. Wood, who, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had charge of that same subject, waked up to the meaning of the proposition, and tried to have it reconsidered; but the door was closed. Notice, however, was afterwards given by Mr. Banks, chairman of that committee, that he would at the first opportunity move to rescind the resolution; and so, for the time being, the subject is suspended in the position of Mohammed's coffin. The Air-line Railroad bill, for a new road between Washington and this city, which, at last session, found its way to the Speaker's table because it was not engrossed at the right moment, was revived by a motion to suspend the rules and pass it; but before the reading of the bill was finished the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Monday next.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the attempt to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners to the republic of Dominica. This required a majority of two to one. It failed twice, the vote being, first, one hundred and twenty-one to sixty-two, and the second time, one hundred and thirteen to sixty-seven, neither being a two-thirds majority. The solid democratic vote in the negative was made effectual by the support, in the first instance, of seven republican members—Messrs. Ambler, Beatty, Boyd, Finkelnburg, Hoar, Peters and Willard—who were reinforced in the second instance by five other republicans—Messrs. Asper, Farnsworth, Fitch, Hawkins and Shanks. Under these repulses Mr. Orth, who had charge of the matter, yielded his extreme position, which was to pass the joint resolution without amendment and without discussion, and lowered his demand to a simple taking up of the measure, opening it to amendment and permitting the discussion to go on until two o'clock to-day. With that modification of the original demand the rules were suspended—one hundred and twenty-one to fifty-eight—and the Senate joint resolution taken from the Speaker's table and brought before the House. Mr. Fernando Wood made a solemn speech against the measure, and the discussion is to go on for a couple of hours to-day at the rate of ten minutes' allowance to each member. The only amendment permitted to be offered was one drawn by Mr. Ambler, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring that the passage of the resolution is not to be held, understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the republic of Dominica. The objection to this or to any other amendment is that it would require the matter to be sent back to the Senate, thereby necessitating the delay which it is so desirable to avoid. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the amendment will be rejected, and that before the adjournment to-day the joint resolution will be passed, a simple majority being all that is requisite, and sent to the President for his signature. No delay need be apprehended in that quarter, and within a day or two the commissioners will be on board a United States vessel bound for the bay of Samana.

THE IRISH EXILES.—Tammany is making great arrangements for the reception of the Fenian exiles. St. Patrick's Day in the morning will offer no parallel to the immense turnout of enthusiastic Irishmen on the arrival of the Cuba next week to welcome the return of those who have suffered so long and so much for the cause of Irish independence. Large contributions are flowing into the fund for the reception, and the committee have very wisely decided to retain a large amount for distribution to the exiles themselves after the reception is over. It is well not to waste all in one or two days' display. Give the unfortunate fellows not only a warm reception, but a good start in the life which they are to commence over again, after the death of three years' imprisonment.

THE GREAT CHARITY BALL at the Academy of Music this evening will be the most stylish affair of the season on a grand scale. Everybody who is anybody will, it is expected, be there. Need we say any more to anybody who wishes, especially among the ladies, to be considered somebody?

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS are to have a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee on Wednesday, when Miss Anthony, Mrs. Woodhull and several other prominent politicians of that sex will show that there is no need of a woman suffrage amendment because the

women already have the right to vote. In that case we do not see why they need agitate the subject so much.

How the Black Republican "Trombone" Nibbled at the Municipal Cheese.

Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.—Matthew, vii, 5.

We heartily dislike and disapprove of personal quarrels among newspaper people being ventilated in public. There is plenty of room in a big and growing city and country like ours for respectable newspapers to obtain a handsome living without having recourse to personal abuse of one another. This vituperation is not only ridiculous in itself, but is calculated to impair the usefulness and influence as well as the pecuniary gains of every journal which shall allow itself to be engaged in such profitless discussions.

But as the black republican *Trombone* in this city has made certain broad charges about the *HERALD* receiving subsidies from the city government we propose to show, while we deny in toto the *Trombone's* statements about the *HERALD*, that the *Trombone* itself, like a sleek black republican rat, has been quietly nibbling in a corner for the past three years generous slices from the rich municipal cheese. The following is an abstract from official records:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS PAID THE TROMBONE ASSOCIATION FOR ADVERTISING FOR THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEARS 1868, 1869 AND 1870.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| During the year 1868..... | \$13,863.48 |
| During the year 1869..... | 9,530.00 |
| During the year 1870..... | 875.00 |
| Total for the year 1868..... | \$13,863.48 |
| Total for the year 1869..... | 11,217.00 |
| Total for the year 1870..... | 2,053.25 |
| Grand total..... | \$27,133.73 |

Thus it will be seen that while the *Trombone* has been blowing its blasts upon its contemporaries for receiving pay from the city government it has during the past three years pocketed the pretty little sum of over twenty-nine thousand dollars from the very sources it itself pronounces venal and corrupt. Of this twenty-nine thousand dollars the sum of \$3,760.24 was disputed and disallowed by the democratic city government, and was obtained by the *Trombone* Association by being smuggled into the tax levy of 1868—(see page 2,017, volume 2, laws of that year)—when the black republican *Trombone's* political friends had control of the State Legislature. In other words, the sum of nearly nine thousand dollars was clandestinely secured at Albany by the *Trombone* Association on a bill that the government of the city of New York—which ought to have been and no doubt was properly posted in regard to the matter—had positively disallowed and ignored. Here is honesty with a vengeance! Here is straightforwardness in a business transaction that would in former days have made a cracksmen or highwayman blush, but in these degenerate times only impels its perpetrator to cry "My dog" or "Step thief" against its neighbors. Literally this is the *Trombone* seeing the mote in its brother's eye, heeding not the beam in its own.

Now, so far as the *HERALD* is concerned, it is well known that we have refused this city advertising more than once, just as we did the advertising of the list of letters remaining in the Post Office. We were compelled to do this in consequence of the enormous pressure upon our columns of a more valuable class of advertisements. If the city government, or any other government, chooses to advertise in the *HERALD* it must do so upon the scale we establish for all other advertisers. Could we be expected to show more favor to a rich city government than to the poor chambermaids who fill our space with better paying advertisements than any the city authorities have presented? We repeat, we do not care for the Corporation advertising. But, by reason of having the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in the city or country, we claim for the *HERALD* a right to publish at its own regular rates advertisements of a public character that may require extensive dissemination. We hold that the official advertising organ of any government—local, State or national—should be that paper which has the most widely diffused circulation among the community who may be the most deeply interested in any particular advertisement. The whole swarm of papers, or weekly handbills, that publish the city advertising, and which only have an existence by being fed from the public crib, and not from any merit of their own, should be swept away, and the Corporation advertising given to one or two journals of commanding circulation and acknowledged standing. By this means the three or four hundred thousand dollars now uselessly expended by the city for advertising would be saved and the taxpayers benefited accordingly. In the meantime, we caution the black republican *Trombone* and its discordant orchestra to be careful that before they begin to throw stones they do not live in glass houses themselves.

Personal Intelligence.

Mrs. Sprague, wife of Senator Sprague, of Providence, arrived last evening at the Brevoort House. Judge Robert Cochran, of White Plains, is sojourning for a few days at the Metropolitan Hotel. Colonel R. D. Lee, from Virginia, has taken quarters at the St. Denis Hotel. Captain R. Catlin, of West Point Academy, is at the Everett House on a brief visit. Major E. J. Ney, of Lowell, Mass., has arrived at the St. Denis Hotel. General John E. Smith, of the United States Army, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel H. Douglass, of the United States Army, is temporarily at the Metropolitan Hotel. Colonel R. H. Maury, of Richmond, Va., has apartments at the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. F. A. Mahan, of the United States Army, and Professor at West Point Academy, is at the Hoffman House.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN. Yesterday, by a vote of the Board of Directors, an assignment was made by the Home Insurance Company to General Samuel E. Merwin, Jr., assignee. The effort which has been in progress during the past week to reorganize the company having only partially succeeded, and the company having suffered fresh losses to the amount of \$114,000, an assignment became necessary.

The deficit in the reinsurance fund, amounting to \$150,000, was pledged, but subscriptions to the \$300,000 of new capital stock could not be obtained in view of the losses, amounting to \$114,000, reported since the first stockholders' meeting. The assets of the company amount to about \$124,000, as the last report had shown. The assignee, General Merwin, is a man of the highest integrity, and will afford the creditors all the protection in his power.

FRANCE.

King William's Last Report of the Situation.

TERRIFIC AND EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT.

The Barracks of Fort Vanvres Destroyed.

Prince Frederick Charles After Chanzy.

Obstinate Resistance by the French.

STORMING OF A VILLAGE NEAR BELFORT.

Many Bonapartist Agents Arrested in France.

KING WILLIAM'S REPORT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Frederick Charles Advancing—Quiet in the North—The Bombardment Progressing.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, 1871.

The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen:—

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8, 1871.

Frederick Charles continues his victorious advance on Le Mans.

Everything has been quiet in the North since the 3d.

The bombardment here is proceeding favorably. The barracks in Fort Vanvres are on fire.

"WILHELM."

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Bombardment—A French Barracks Destroyed—The City Shelled—Army Consolidation in Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.

A despatch from Versailles dated yesterday evening gives the following intelligence:—

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment of the Paris fortifications is kept up with vigor and effect. The barracks of Fort Montrouge had been set on fire and destroyed. It is reported that some shells have fallen in the gardens of the Luxembourg.

ARMY CONSOLIDATION IN PARIS.

The government of Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military organizations and the entire able-bodied male population with the regular army for the defense of the city. A commission is appointed to carry out this decree, consisting of the Governor of Paris, President, and the commanders of the forts, artillery and engineer corps.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' ADVANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Progress of Prince Frederick Charles' Advance—Obstinate Resistance of the French—German Success Near Vendôme.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.

A Versailles despatch, dated yesterday evening, says:—

ADVANCE OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

The advance column of the German forces in the valley of the Loire have reached Nogent-le-Rotrou, Sargis, Savigny and La Chapelle. They encountered an obstinate resistance along the whole line.

GERMAN SUCCESS NEAR VANDÔME.

The London Times special correspondent with the army of Prince Frederick Charles describes the fighting along the Loire, in the forest of Vendôme and at Montoire on the 6th inst., and says the French retreated to the westward. The Prussians are following them and meet with but little resistance.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Arrest of Bonapartist Agents in France—Storming of a Village Near Belfort—German Sentiment.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.

Many Bonapartist agents have been arrested in France.

A VILLAGE STORMED NEAR BELFORT.

A Versailles despatch dated yesterday evening states that a detachment of the army investing Belfort stormed the village of Danjoutin, south of that city, on Saturday, and took 700 prisoners.

GERMAN SENTIMENT.

A despatch from Frankfurt-on-the-Main says that petitions have been forwarded to King William at Versailles, praying him to respect the historical title of that city to be the scene of his coronation as Emperor of Germany.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

The Germans captured by the French are sent to the island of Oleron, on the west coast of France, opposite the mouth of the Charente.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims Bill Wanted in a Hurry—Tory Honesty or Tory Fear?

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.

The London Standard, a venerable organ of the Tories and high churchmen of England, publishes an editorial to-day on the subject of the Alabama Claims bill. The writer says that if the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Alabama claims should not be renewed, should fail in their progress towards a settlement, the fact will prove that the delay and failure are due to the government and people of the United States, and not to England.

IRELAND.

Parliamentary Election—Radicalism and Republicanism Triumphant at the Polls.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9, 1871.

The electoral contest for the representation of the county of Meath in the Imperial Parliament has terminated in the return of Mr. Martin—a radical reformer—by the High Sheriff. The declaration of the poll gives Mr. Martin a majority of 456 over his liberal, but more mildly whiggish, antagonist.

There was a vast assemblage of people in Trim, the chief town of the county, at the close of the election. They came from Kells and Navan and the surrounding rural districts.

Mr. Martin addressed the electors, thanking them for the honor which they had conferred on him, but concluding by the expression of a doubt "whether he should attend the British Parliament," as it was stated was hailed with loud cheers, as it was accepted as another promise of a coming renewal of the agitation for a repeal of the legislative union with Great Britain.

SPAIN.

Provincial Insurrection and Agitation.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.

Political agitation is extending here and there in the provinces. Granada is troubled considerably by the movement of the reactionists. A republican insurrection has broken out, indeed, in Bania, in that district, but at the present moment it is regarded as of an unimportant character by the authorities.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco and New Zealand Mail Contract—The California Governorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9, 1871.

In the agreement made for mail service with the New Zealand government Messrs. Webb and Holladay bind themselves to secure, under a penalty of \$1,000 annually, exemption to that government from all charges for mails between New York and San Francisco imposed by the postal convention now in force between the United States and Great Britain.

They also undertake to use their endeavors to secure a concession under which the produce of any colony contributing to the subsidy, and that of New Zealand shall be admitted to the United States duty free.

The ship Congress is taking on board 300 tons of refined lead bars from the San Francisco works for New York.

It is announced positively that Governor Haight will not be a candidate for re-election, but his friends will unite on a popular candidate pledged against the leading railroad subsidy schemes.

It is also announced that Mr. Haight, who reached here on the 2d P. M., greatly to the relief of the people in all parts of the State.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.

Strike of the Coal Miners in the Schuylkill Region—Destitution Among the Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 9, 1871.

To-morrow being the day designated by the Grand Council of the Workmen's Benevolent Association for the suspension of mining operations in the Schuylkill region, the indications are there will be a general strike throughout the county. There will be great suffering among the miners in the winter, and dependent on the mines for employment. Very few have any means, and almost all are entirely unprovided for the strike. If the basis proposed is not conceded within a week, the laborers will be forced to idleness for an indefinite period and be made to suffer severely. Business is materially affected by the course the miners have taken, and a general regret is expressed at its adoption. Intense anxiety is also manifested as to the time when mining operations will be resumed.

The following editorial in regard to the strike will appear to-morrow in the *Miners' Journal*, the leading coal organ of the Schuylkill region.

We are asked from all quarters whether a suspension will take place to-day. We answer that it will, simply from the fact that there are no orders for coal, and if operators and miners are to work they could not. All who desired coal here had it in, at rates at which it was selling to each from four to six weeks, and in some cases two months, and they will not purchase more at present.

How long the strike will last in Schuylkill county will depend on circumstances. It will not be long with the present feeling of the men, who have no confidence in the movements of those who are employed by the companies. It will last until the basis for 1871 is fixed, which ought to be arranged in the course of the ensuing two weeks. After that is fixed and there is a demand for coal, we will go to work, and in some cases the United Benevolent Association have authorized committees to settle the January wages on the best terms they can.

It is believed that at least three-fourths of the collieries in the Schuylkill region will not suspend. They have no coal on hand, and the mines are independent of the market via Schuylkill county, and they will continue to work to supply that market. There may be a couple in Schuylkill county that will not suspend if they can sell any coal.

A communication from a respectable miner, and an author of considerable reputation, who, it is said, says that A. H. and district has voted to work. A very considerable portion of the men are not satisfied with the action of the last Council, ordering a suspension in Schuylkill county.

THE READING (PA.) RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

The annual meeting of the Reading Railroad Company took place here to-day. The following report was submitted, showing gross receipts for the year, \$11,208,351; gross expenses, \$6,876,313. The rolling stock consists of 369 locomotives, 101 passenger cars and 15,884 coal and freight cars. The company now owns six steam engines. The following officers were elected:—President, Franklin B. Gowen; Managers, B. Pratt, E. N. McKean, A. C. Horie, R. E. Cane, J. L. Lippincott, and John W. Smith. Cashier, J. W. Jones. Treasurer, Samuel Bradford; Secretary, J. W. Jones.

FIRE AT NEWTON LOWER FALLS, MASS.

One of Rice's Paper Mills Burned—Loss Thirty Thousand Dollars.

BOSTON, Jan. 9, 1871.

About half-past five o'clock on Sunday morning fire was discovered in one of the paper mills of Thomas Rice, Jr., located at Newton Lower Falls. The building destroyed was formerly known as the Wales mill. The fire is supposed to have come from the furnace near the boiler, but it is not known that such is the case. When the fire was discovered recourse was had to large force pump on the premises, but that was found to be frozen up and utterly useless. An alarm was at once given, and the engines were down from the Upper Falls and immediately attacked the flames, but they had obtained too much headway to be mastered.

The mill was a large one, and contained a large amount of machinery, and a large quantity of paper. The loss was estimated at \$30,000, on which there was an insurance of \$15,000 by the Hartford, Atlas, Fitchburg, Home, National and Roger Williams companies.

A NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9, 1871.

The great iron railroad bridge over the Ohio at Parkersburg, West Virginia, connecting the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads, was completed on Saturday last, and the first train passed over it. The bridge is ninety feet above low water mark, is over 4,000 feet long, and was built by the John Ashburton, Charles E. Smith and Company at a cost of over \$1,000,000. Since Saturday the regular freight and passenger trains between Baltimore and Cincinnati have been running over the bridge, making the time from this city to Cincinnati about twenty-two hours.

DR. HAYES FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In response to the article in this day's *HERALD*, in relation to a new Cabinet, I would respectfully suggest the name of Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, for Secretary of the Navy instead of Ben Hayes. I presume that under any government but ours he would have been honored with a becoming position ere this; but better now than to reserve all the honor for the funeral, as is so often done. I am aware that during the war he had charge of one of the largest military hospitals, but the very efficient management thereof deserved the thanks of the nation than that he should be obliged for the office. No doubt his appointment would meet with general favor, and if the party in power at present neglects him let the democrats run him on their next Presidential or gubernatorial ticket. If they wish to elect good men, let us at least choose one who would devote their time and risk their lives to obtain knowledge which is so generally desired, but which never is obtained but for such heroic characters.

A READER OF YOUR *HERALD*.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 9, 11:55 A. M.—Consols quoted at 92 1/2 for money. American securities quiet. 1862, 89 1/2; 1863, 87 1/2; 1864, 85 1/2; 1865, 83 1/2; 1866, 81 1/2; 1867, 79 1/2; 1868, 77 1/2; 1869, 75 1/2; 1870, 73 1/2; 1871, 71 1/2; 1872, 69 1/2; 1873, 67 1/2; 1874, 65 1/2; 1875, 63 1/2; 1876, 61 1/2; 1877, 59 1/2; 1878, 57 1/2; 1879, 55 1/2; 1880, 53 1/2; 1881, 51 1/2; 1882, 49 1/2; 1883, 47 1/2; 1884, 45 1/2; 1885, 43 1/2; 1886, 41 1/2; 1887, 39 1/2; 1888, 37 1/2; 1889, 35 1/2; 1890, 33 1/2; 1891,